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# Medical Dictionary

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**primitive e.**, the primary internal layer of the gastrula that becomes both gut and yolk sac. **yolk-sac e.**, the epithelial lining of the yolk sac.

**entodermal** (en'to-der'mal) pertaining to or derived from the entoderm.

**entodermic** (en'to-der'mik) entodermal.

**entoectad** (en'to-ek'tad) [ento + Gr. *ektos* without] directed or proceeding from within outward.

**entome** (en'töm) [Gr. *entemnein* to cut in] an instrument for cutting urethral strictures.

**entomere** (en'to-mēr) [ento + Gr. *meros* part] a blastomere destined to become entoderm.

**entomesoderm** (en'to-mes'o-derm) endomesoderm.

**entomion** (en'to-me-on) [Gr. *entomē* notch] the point at the tip of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone in the parietal notch of the temporal bone.

**entomo-** (en'to-mo) [Gr. *entomon* insect] a combining form denoting relationship to an insect, or to insects.

**Entomobrya** (en'to-mo-bri'ah) a genus of insects, the spring tails, of the order Collembola, Australian species of which cause irritation by their bite.

**entomogenous** (en'to-moj'ē-nus) [entomo- + Gr. *gennan* to produce] 1. derived from insects, their bites, emanations, etc. 2. growing in the body of an insect.

**entomologist** (en'to-mol'o-jist) an expert in entomology.

**entomology** (en'to-mol'o-je) [entomo- + -logy] that branch of zoology which deals with the study of insects. **medical e.**, that concerned with insects that cause disease or serve as vectors of microorganisms that cause disease in man.

**entomophilous** (en'to-mof'i-lus) [entomo- + Gr. *philein* to love] fertilized by insect-borne pollen; said of certain flowers.

**Entomophthorales** (en'to-mof'thor-ah) [entomo- + Gr. *phthora* destruction, death] a genus of phycomycetous fungi of the order Entomophthorales, which comprises pathogens of insects and spiders. Formerly called *Empusa*. **E. corona'ta**, a parasite of spiders, termites, and other insects, which causes a subcutaneous infection of the nose (rhinoentomophthoromycosis) in man, and has been isolated from nasal polyps in horses. **E. mus'cae**, a species developing in the bodies of flies, thus destroying them.

**Entomophthoraceae** (en'to-mof'tho-ra'se-e) a family of fungi of the order Entomophthorales, subclass Zygomycetes, found as parasites on man, horses, and insects; it includes the genera *Basidiobolus* and *Entomophthora*.

**Entomophthorales** (en'to-mof'tho-ra'lēz) an order of phycomycetous fungi of the subclass Zygomycetes, which are typically parasites of insects, but may cause entomophthoromycosis in man; it includes the family Entomophthoraceae.

**entomophthoromycosis** (en'to-mof'tho-ro-mi-ko'sis) any disease caused by phycomycetous fungi of the order Entomophthorales, such as rhinoentomophthoromycosis and subcutaneous phycomycosis.

**Entomospira** (en'to-mo-spi'rah) [entomo- + Gr. *speira* coil] a genus name formerly given certain spirochetal microorganisms, now included in the genus *Borrelia*.

**entophthalmia** (en'tof-thal'me-ah) inflammation of the inner parts of the eyeball.

**entophyte** (en'to-fit) [ento + Gr. *phyton* plant] endophyte.

**entopic** (en-top'ik) [Gr. *en* in + *topos* place] occurring in the proper place, as opposed to ectopic.

**entoplasm** (en'to-plazm) [ento + Gr. *plasma* something formed] 1. endoplasm. 2. (obs.) the blue-staining, or nonchromatinic, portion of certain bacteria.

**entoplastic** (en'to-plas'ik) [ento + Gr. *plastikos* formative] having a formative power lodged within.

**entoptic** (en-top'tik) [ento + Gr. *optikos* seeing] denoting visual phenomena which have their seat within the eye.

**entoptoscope** (en-top'to-skōp) an instrument for examining the media of the eyes, to ascertain their transparency.

**entoptoscopy** (en'top-tos'ko-pe) [ento + Gr. *ōpseō* + *skopein* to examine] the observation of the interior of the eye and its light and shadows.

**entoretina** (en'to-ret'i-nah) [ento + *retina*] the internal or nervous portion of the retina, disposed in five layers, which are named respectively outer molecular, inner nuclear, inner molecular, ganglion, and nerve fiber layers.

**entorganism** (ent-or'gan-izm) [ento + *organism*] endoparasite.

**entosarc** (en'to-sark) [ento + Gr. *sarx* flesh] endoplasm.

**entosthoblast** (en-tos'tho-blast) [Gr. *entosthen* from within + *blastos* germ] the hypothetical nucleus of the nucleolus.

**entostosis** (en'tos-to'sis) [ento + Gr. *osteon* bone] entostosis.

**entotympanic** (en'to-tim-pan'ik) within the tympanum of the ear.

**entozoa** (en'to-zo'ah) [Gr.] plural of *entozoon*.

**entozoal** (en'to-zo'al) pertaining to or caused by entozoa.

**entozoon** (en'to-zo'on), pl. *entozoa* [ento + Gr. *zōon* animal] a parasitic animal organism living within the body of its host.

**entripsis** (en-trip'sis) [Gr. *en* in + *tripsis* rubbing] inunction.

**entropion** (en-tro'pe-on) [Gr. *en* in + *tropein* to turn] the turning inward (inversion) of an edge or margin, as of the margin of the eyelid, with the tarsal cartilage turned inward toward the eyeball; called also *blepharolosis*. **e. cicatric'eum**, *cicatricial e.*, inversion of the margin of an eyelid caused by contraction of scar tissue in the palpebral conjunctiva or underlying tarsus. **spastic e.**, *e. spas'ticum*, inversion of the eyelid caused by tonic spasm of the orbicularis oculi muscle. **e. u'veae**, inversion of the margin of the pupil, usually the result of an iritis attended with exudate, and occurring rarely as a congenital condition.

**entropionize** (en-tro'pe-o-nīz') to put into a state of entropion or inversion; to turn inward.

**entropium** (en-tro'pe-um) entropion.

**entropy** (en'tro-pe) [Gr. *entropē* a turning inward] 1. diminished capacity for spontaneous change, as occurs in aging. 2. the measure of that part of the heat or energy of a system which is not available to perform work; entropy increases in all natural (spontaneous and irreversible) processes.

**entsulfon sodium** (en'tsul-fon) chemical name: 2-[2-(4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenoxy)ethoxy]ethanesulfonic acid sodium salt; a detergent,  $C_{20}H_{32}NaO_6S$ .

**entwicklungsmechanik** (ent'wik-lungs'mē-kan'ik) [Ger. "developmental mechanics"] mechanisms of embryological development, as revealed by experimental study.

**entyp** (en'ti-pe) [Gr. *entypē* pattern] a method of gastrulation in which the entoderm lies external to the amniotic ectoderm.

**enucleate** (e-nu'kle-āt) [L. *enucleare*] to remove whole and clean, as a tumor from its envelope or the eyeball; see *enucleation*.

**enucleated** (e-nu'kle-āt'ed) removed; said of an organ, tumor, or cell nucleus.

**enucleation** (e-nu'kle-a'shun) [L. *e* out + *nucleus* kernel] the removal of an organ, of a tumor, or of another body in such a way that it comes out clean and whole, like a nut from its shell. Used in connection with the eye, it denotes removal of the eyeball after the eye muscles and optic nerve have been severed.

**enuresis** (en'u-re'sis) [Gr. *enourein* to void urine] involuntary discharge of the urine; often used alone with specific reference to involuntary discharge of urine occurring during sleep at night (*bed-wetting*; *nocturnal enuresis*).

**enuretic** (en'u-ret'ik) 1. pertaining to enuresis. 2. an agent which causes enuresis. 3. a person who exhibits enuresis.

**envelope** (en'vē-lōp) an encompassing structure or membrane. In virology, a coat surrounding the capsid and usually furnished at least partially by the host cell. In bacteriology, the cell wall and the plasma membrane considered together. **cell e.**, the plasma membrane and the cell wall considered together. **egg e.**, egg membrane; see under *membrane*. **nuclear e.**, the condensed double layer of lipids and proteins enclosing the cell nucleus and separating it from the cytoplasm; its two concentric membranes, inner and outer, are separated by a perinuclear space. Called also *nuclear membrane*.

**envenomation** (en-ven'o-ma'shun) the poisonous effects caused by the bites, stings, or effluvia of insects and other arthropods, or the bites of snakes.

**environment** (en-vi'ron-ment) [Fr. *environner* to surround, to encircle] the sum total of all the conditions and elements which make up the surroundings and influence the development of an individual.

**envy** (en've) a desire to have another's possessions or qualities for oneself. **penis e.**, in psychoanalytic theory, the desire of the female to possess a penis; more generally, the female wish for male attributes.

**Enzactin** (en-zak'tin) trademark for preparations of triacetin.

**enzootic** (en'zo-ot'ik) [Gr. *en* in + *zōon* animal] 1. present in an animal community at all times, but occurring in only small numbers of cases. 2. a disease of low morbidity which is constantly present in an animal community.

**Enzopride** (en'zo-prid) trademark for a preparation of nadide.

**enzygotic** (en'zi-got'ik) developed from the same fertilized ovum.

**enzymatic** (en'zi-mat'ik) relating to, caused by, or of the nature of an enzyme.

**enzyme** (en'zim) [Gr. *en* in + *zyme* leaven] a protein produced in a cell and capable of greatly accelerating by its catalytic action the chemical reaction of a substance (the substrate) for which it is often specific. Enzymes perform this function without being destroyed or altered. They are divided into six main groups: oxidoreductases, transferases, hydrolases, lyases, isomerases, and ligases. **activating e.**, an enzyme that activates a given amino acid by attaching it to the corresponding transfer ribonucleic acid (t-RNA). **adaptive e.**, induced e. **adding e.**, enzymes that catalyze the addition of a fragment to a molecule, as the addition of  $CO_2$  to a molecule, with the formation of a new carboxyl group. **allosteric e.**, one containing an allosteric